

DECLARES POLICE CHIEF THREW HER DOWN STEPS

Woman Striker Tells Investigator Story of Brutality at Little Falls.

OTHERS CHARGE CLUBBING

Leading Houses Described, With Three or Four Persons in a Bed.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, investigating the local textile strike which has been in progress two months and has resulted in great suffering among the striking mill operatives and paralysis to Little Falls business interests, practically completed hearing the strikers' side of the controversy to-day, and on Monday will listen to the mill owners and others interested.

The testimony to-day touched on the attitude of the police toward the strikers and the alleged brutal methods employed by the regular and special police in breaking up massed picketing and parades by the strikers. Some of the women witnesses testified that they had been clubbed on the heads by the police when they ordered to leave the picket line when ordered to do so.

Annie Koks testified that she started to work at the Phoenix Mill for \$2.50 a week. Each week one machine was added to her work, and she got a dollar per week for each machine. She had ten machines to take care of, but had to give up one of them. Her wages were \$3 a week and did not change. She worked seven years in the Phoenix Mill. Her family consists of a husband and a five-year-old child, the latter having been sent to Schenectady. Witness said her husband worked at the Phoenix Mill, but was now on strike.

Mrs. Koks said the police treated the strikers like animals. She testified that on October 20 she was standing on the steps at strike headquarters after the riot at the Phoenix mill and that Chief of Police Long threw her down the stairs and flung three other girls on top of her. She understood the chief was looking for some of the strike rioters at the time.

Another time Mrs. Koks said she had been punched in the chest by a city policeman named "Pat." She was telling some girls at the time that they should not say anything against the police. Yesterday, she charged, an officer made her at her during the strike picketing. She said the officer hit her with his baton and that she was hurt. Then she took the arm of her husband, she stated, and the latter was clubbed by the policeman. Mrs. Koks said that she saw a man being clubbed by the policeman to-day, and that the night was such she had to turn away.

The next witness was Annie Malarik, 24 years old and married. She has been in the Phoenix mill for two weeks. She worked four weeks as an inspector at the Phoenix mill. She worked eleven hours a day and got \$4 a week as the highest pay. She said she only made \$1 a week, was optional with her, she said, to work eleven hours a day, no one having asked her to do so. Mrs. Malarik said she and her husband paid \$4 a month for room rent. It was a rooming room, she said.

Witness said she was one of those who conferred with some one at the Phoenix mill regarding a settlement of the strike. She understood the man to say that if they went back to work they would have to be at the same rate of wages as before. Witness said that she made \$3 and \$9 a week at inspection work in other towns, but could not make that money here. Her pay in the Phoenix Mills was 27 cents a dozen for inspecting, taking out threads and sewing buttons on.

A number of questions were asked as to the nature of the labor. Witness told about some of the persons living twenty or twenty-five in a house of seven or eight rooms, a bed in each room and as many as sixteen people in one room. The mills did not own the houses, she stated.

John Remegh testified he had been employed in the Gilbert Mill six or seven years and got \$10 a week for working twelve hours a day. He said his wages were not reduced at any time. Remegh said he had conferred with Mr. Gilbert twice as a member of the strike committee. The first time Remegh said demands were made on Mr. Gilbert for sixty hours pay for fifty-four hours work, 10 per cent. increase for day workers, 15 per cent. increase for night workers. This was eight weeks ago.

Mr. Gilbert told the committee he could not afford to raise the wages and that he was already paying as much wages as a man could afford to pay. He told the committee he did not think Mr. Gilbert wanted to see the committee about settling the strike.

Witness said he had been approached by a policeman when he was on his way to a barber shop in the afternoon, who asked him where he was going. He said: "None of your business." Then the policeman clubbed him.

John Folien said that he worked at the Phoenix Mills for six years at piece work and earned \$8 or \$9 a week, eating his food without stopping his machine. Folien said he boarded at a house with others and that there were only five rooms in the house. There were slept in a room on a cot and two in a bed.

Kaine said that a week ago Manager McLaughlin sent a Italian to strike headquarters with a message that if the strikers would come back he would give them sixty hours pay for fifty-four hours work, but that the strikers would have to give up their vacation for the proposition made by the Italian were not accepted by the strikers, who secured that they would remain true to union even if they were offered \$9.94 a week by working thirteen hours a night. He borrowed \$10 to send to his wife and children in Europe and had not been able to earn enough to pay it back. He never took any time for lunch, as he did not want to lessen his pay.

Joe Sister told the mediators that he and his family, consisting of his wife and two children, lived in a single room fourteen by ten feet. He said he was obliged to work overtime four nights a week quite frequently in order to earn \$12 a week. He said he was also trying to help his mother and sisters in Europe.

The mill owners announce they will be able to shed new light on the strike situation when they have their inquiring before the investigators, commencing Monday.

Chilrens to Attend U. S. Army School. SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 18.—The Government has decided to send at least two officers of the Chilean army to the Coast Artillery School in the United States.

CHOP THROUGH ROOF TO STEAL

Burglars Avoid Door Alarms and Get \$4,800 Plunder.

The burglar alarms on the doors and windows of Hyman Kessner's mesh bag and steel novelties manufacturing rooms on the top floor of the six story loft building at 165 Spring street kept perfectly quiet early yesterday morning while thieves chopped their way through the roof and departed with \$4,800 worth of plunder.

Mr. Kessner said yesterday that he believed the thieves knew the alarms were there, so had chosen to enter from above.

Detectives of the Macdonald street police station and Mr. Kessner himself believe that the burglars entered a five story tenement building at 171 Spring street and climbed to its roof. From there they scrambled to the roof of the five story building at 165 Spring street and then to the roof of the Kessner loft.

Several large packing cases also were missing and it is believed the burglars filled these and then drove them to the roof by a rope. One of the tenants of the tenement house in question said yesterday that at 5 o'clock yesterday morning when he went out he saw a covered wagon standing in the street.

FRANK GOULD MOVES OFFICE.

Leaves Other Members of Family—Goes to 149 Broadway.

Frank Jay Gould, who has had his office with the other members of the Gould family and their railroads on the eighth floor of 165 Broadway, announced yesterday that he had removed to 149 Broadway.

In the Gould railroad transactions there has been a tendency at times on the part of Frank Gould to act apart from and independently of other members of the family. The financial district wondered yesterday whether the separation carried with it any significance as to further independent action by Frank Gould.

SUICIDES AND ARRESTS IN VILLAGE SCANDAL

Mystic, Conn., Stirred by Sensational Charges Against Citizens.

New London, Conn., Dec. 28.—The suicide of two hitherto respected citizens and the arrest on serious charges of three more, are to-day's developments in the scandal that has stirred the village of Mystic, near here, to its depths.

Young girls, 12 to 14 years of age, are prominent figures in the affair. Boys in their teens, whose names are withheld by the authorities, are also connected with the case. Most of the accused are Grand Army veterans, some of whom have passed threescore and ten years.

Nathan H. Newbury, commander of the Grand Army post, and harbor master for Mystic; Stephen Duke and Alfred A. Baker are the three men under arrest. John Hauslich of Greenmanville was the man who so dramatically ended his life while the officers were waiting to take him to the lockup, while Edwin R. Williams of West Mystic, another Grand Army man, was the second suicide victim. There was no warrant out for his arrest, though suspicion had been directed against him, and other causes are given for his suicide.

Hauslich, a German resident of Mystic and proprietor of a delicatessen shop in Greenmanville, Friday evening jumped from a window in the loft of his barn, breaking his neck and dying instantly. As the result of investigations that have been pursued here for several days he was one of those wanted in connection with the charges brought on behalf of young girls in the village.

With the news of Hauslich's death still fresh information that Williams had been found hanging from his dining room doorway when his family arose this morning created a new stir. Mr. Williams was 75 years old, a retired carpenter and had been prominent in Grand Army circles. He is survived by four sons.

John Hauslich presented in Stonington town court this morning on various charges Newbury, who is about 67 years old, when a resident of Groton was tried justice for most of the court cases before the town court was established. Duke is 45 years old and is a mill hand. Baker is about 65 and is employed by the Wilcox Fertilizer Company.

Newbury is accused of assaults upon Leah Barracough, 12 years old, and Addie Bathman, also 12. He first pleaded guilty to the charges, but later on a charge which was overruled, and he was held for the higher court in \$1,000 bonds. Duke's bonds were the same on charges made by the Barracough girl and Lizzie Hall.

There are two serious counts against Baker as well as two involving the girls in the case. The first is a charge of \$2,000 for Baker's appearance before the Superior Court.

MANY CASES OF MILD SMALLPOX.

State Health Officials Urge Vaccination of Railroad Employees.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—After living with two railroad men supposedly infected with smallpox, A. D. Guernsey, a boiler inspector residing in Oswego, has contracted the disease, according to a report filed with the State Health Department to-day. Recently State Commissioner of Health Eugene S. Porter, in urging vaccination for railroad employees, pointed out the danger of their becoming common carriers of the disease.

The antipathy of people generally to vaccination, said by physicians to be the cause of many of the cases of the disease, is responsible for the wide prevalence of a mild form of the disease in this State, according to State health officials.

WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT \$52,500.

Col. R. A. C. Smith, Backer of Construction Co. Asks Accounting.

T. R. SAYS WE SHOULD ARBITRATE ON CANAL

Believes, However, That Peace Movement Is Being Carried Too Far.

ATTACKS OUR WAR CHIEFS

Colonel Blames System for Lack of Preparation in the Army.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Following a Bull Moose breakfast at the residence of Dr. William S. Bigelow, which was attended by party leaders, Col. Theodore Roosevelt lunched with the Massachusetts Historical Society and in a talk to members earnestly warned them that the United States must be prepared at all times for immediate war. He severely arraigned War Department officials who were in charge when the Spanish war began, as well as the high officials of the army and navy in general. At times the Colonel was satirical in recounting his own experiences during that war with higher authorities and red tape.

The principle of arbitration, the Colonel said, was being carried too far and was causing too little attention to be paid to needed preparations for war. "If the Bulgarian people," he said, referring to the Balkan war, "had not been taught for the last twenty-five years to safeguard jealously their national life and honor, if they had been taught to arbitrate every little thing, they could not have got a Bulgarian army together to-day."

"If you teach a soldier that he can arbitrate a whip in the face he won't fight. And likewise, if you teach a nation to arbitrate a matter of vital interest to it, it won't fight."

Col. Roosevelt, however, said that once an agreement to arbitrate had been made between nations, it should be kept, and after his address he said he believed the United States should arbitrate its present dispute with Great Britain over the Panama Canal tolls.

Once, in the middle of a denunciation of those who believe the country should only be prepared for defensive war, the Colonel paused, leaned forward and said tersely:

"I doubt, ladies and gentlemen, if in this country there is a more genuine advocate of peace than I am. If there is war I go to it and my sons will go, so I have perhaps as much at stake as any one. But I know my countrymen; they will go to war at the drop of the hat if their national honor is jeopardized in any manner. There is but one way to maintain peace, and that is by keeping our army and navy in such a state of preparation that there will be no temptation on the part of some one else to go to war with us."

Col. Roosevelt was presented by William A. Dunning of New York, first vice-president of the American Historical Society. Papers had been read by the army men relative to the writing of military history.

"I don't know," began the Colonel, "whether you are willing to listen to just the things you ought to hear in connection with our military history and the lessons to be drawn from it." He said that military history could not properly be written unless the writer had a comprehensive knowledge of all phases of American life of the time about which he was writing. He continued:

"I believe military history should be written by military men, under the direction of the general staff, with, however, the cooperation of civilians, for to the latter we must look for the proper criticism which the military man could not write. You know, gentlemen—pointing to the army men present—that the General Staff can't write the history of the army, and the army men can't write the history of the Government and people to the people and to the Government."

If I ever should have occasion to write about the Spanish war I should have to write very harshly of the high officers of the army and navy, and the defects of the army men were more obvious than those of the naval officers. The fault, however, was not theirs, it was the fault of the system which for thirty years had resulted in no adequate preparation for war. The army officers were better off because about 80 per cent. of their time had been spent in practicing their profession. The brigade commanders in our army in Cuba, however, had never seen a brigade in service since the civil war, and then they were Lieutenant Colonels. Since the civil war their time had been spent in an army post with a company, or perhaps half a company, where the all absorbing topic of conversation was the petty friction between the Captain and the quartermaster, noncommissioned officers and junior officers of the line, such as Lieutenants and Captains, who served in Cuba were "excellent." The higher officers, however, were "markedly inferior to the officers of corresponding rank in the navy."

Bureau chiefs in the War Department before the war occurred were described by the Colonel as "highly intelligent gentlemen, but utterly unable to understand the conditions of modern warfare." One complained to him, he declared, that his department was run like all right until the war came along. "Another," the Colonel averred, told him to use the black powder because "the smoke will hide your men."

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PINK GLOW ON WILSON HORIZON.

J. Ham Lewis and Whiskers Bearing Down on President-elect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, who was nominated on the Democratic ticket in the primaries for the United States Senate, is in Washington. Mr. Lewis will go to Trenton, N. J., Monday to confer with President-elect Wilson. He will urge that Illinois be given representation in the new Cabinet.

Mr. Lewis, his whiskers effulgent and as titian as ever, is here to confer with Illinois leaders. He does not indicate the name of the Illinois man whom he will urge for Cabinet honors.

As Mr. Lewis confidently expects to be elected to the Senate his friends say he is not going to Trenton to speak for himself.

ARGENTINA RETURNS FAVOR.

Sends Special Ambassador to Washington Following U. S. Visit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The State Department was notified to-day that Senator Luis Drago has been appointed special Ambassador by the Argentine Government to return the visit of the special American ambassador which visited Buenos Aires in 1910 on the occasion of the centennial celebration in the Argentine Republic.

McLAUGHLIN ANSWERS GAYNOR.

He Agrees With Some of the Mayor's Criticisms of His New Book.

The Rev. Dr. Robert W. McLaughlin, pastor of the Park Slope Congregational Church in Brooklyn, yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Gaynor in reply to the Mayor's comments on his new book, "Washington and Lincoln." While thanking the Mayor for sending time to prepare his "keen and illuminating review" of the work Dr. McLaughlin takes issue with the Mayor on some of his criticisms. He entirely agrees with the Mayor in his opinion that the Declaration of Independence was not as heroic as generally considered and that the framing of the national Constitution was also a subject of exaggeration.

He thinks the Mayor goes too far in his objection to the chapter on Chief Justice Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case by quoting the Justice as saying: "Negroes were so far inferior that they have no rights which the white man was bound to respect," but admits that there is force in the objection and that the words taken out of their immediate context do the Chief Justice an injustice. "It was this context," Dr. McLaughlin says, "I had in mind in placing the quotation of Chief Justice Taney in juxtaposition with the quotation from Lincoln."

In regard to the Mayor's criticism of the statement in the book that Benjamin Franklin's works could not be published nowadays except in expurgated form Dr. McLaughlin says:

"I do not see in them a single thing to expurgate. Neither do I, for the simple reason that the offensive language is not permitted in the standard editions. The editions that are read to-day are those of Jared Sparks, published in 1842; John Bigelow's, published in 1857; and A. H. Smyth's, published in 1907. Smyth's edition is, in fact, the latest and most complete, containing 353 letters and forty articles not previously printed. Yet Smyth says, Vol. I, page 141:

"Unfortunately, it is impossible without offense to quote many of his brief paragraphs. His 'bait imagination' delights in greasy lies and tales of bawdry. . . . Among the manuscripts in the Library of Congress and in the collection of the National Archives and the introductions by 'Poor Richard' are productions of his pen the printing of which would not be tolerated by the public sentiment of the present age."

TOSSED HER CRYING BABY ON FROZEN RIVER TO DIE

Woman Sewed Infant's Name on Clothing Before Abandoning It.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—Confessing without any show of remorse that she had tossed her three-week-old baby upon the ice on the Rippowam River and left it to freeze to death Estelle Strange, 22 years old, of 9 Vista street, Stamford, was arrested to-night and is held without bail.

She said that the baby was crying and she did not know what to do with it, so she tossed it upon the pond, hoping that some one would find it. Some one did find it, dead. The woman is not married. She told the police that the father of the infant was a Long Island chauffeur.

The Strange woman came to Stamford from Long Island last September. About five weeks ago she went to New York City. The child was born there. She returned from New York yesterday morning, the infant in her arms. The police say that she roamed about the city the greater part of the day.

About 5:30 last night she started for her sister's home, 100 West 10th street. As she walked along the bank of the Rippowam River the child, hungry and chilled continually. Unable to stand the crying, the woman told the police, she tossed the baby out upon the snow which covered the river. The child was found by a passerby and taken to the hospital.

The woman had contemplated abandoning the child was apparent in that she had sewed a narrow white band around the right arm of the child, on which "strange" in parentheses and "girl" written in ink in excellent handwriting. It was this word "strange" that led to the arrest.

The woman confessed when the police confronted her with the dead child. She showed no emotion. The police say she does not appear to be insane.

TAKES \$100,000 FROM WILLIAMS.

Decision on Pattison Will Deprive College of Request.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Surrogate Frank V. Millard in a decision handed down to-day holds the will of the late Elizabeth A. Pattison of Ossining void. By this decision Williams College will lose about \$100,000, which by the provisions of the will would have come to it.

The Misses Elizabeth A. and Sarah A. Pattison of Ossining on March 11, 1883, made wills by which in the event of the death of the one her estate would revert to the other and eventually the joint estates should fall to Williams College for educational purposes.

Elizabeth A. Pattison died November 19, 1911, and her sister ten days later. Surrogate Millard holds the will of Elizabeth Pattison void and decides that her estate shall be divided among her next of kin, including several nieces, nephews, grandnieces and grandnephews, and also her sister, Sarah A. Pattison's will he declares valid, and her estate, including the share of her sister's estate, will go to Williams College.

TANGLES IN SUBWAY AFFAIRS.

But They Are Not Likely to Delay Advertising of Contracts.

There are one or two tangles in the provisions for elevated lines in the operating contracts for the new dual rapid transit system which vexed the officials of the R. E. T. the Interborough and the Public Service Commission yesterday, but no one supposed that they would delay advertising the contracts. A resolution for advertising the contracts will be introduced in the Public Service Commission at its meeting to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company wants to build an elevated line through private property near Franklin avenue, which will connect it with the city line with the rest of the system in Brooklyn. The Public Service Commission decided to hold a hearing on the project at which property owners in the Franklin avenue region can voice their protests.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

One hundred and fifty persons in their night clothes fled to the ice covered street down extension ladders and fire escapes from fire in Elbow Hall, an exclusive apartment house in Boston. Many women were carried down the ladders.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingtondale
Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

Wait for Our Great White Sale!!

It begins Monday, January 6th, and promises to be the Biggest Event of Its Kind.

Hand Tooled Illuminated Leather Mats, Table Covers

And Lounging Pillows at One-Half Usual Prices.

The reason for these drastic price reductions is quite a long story and perhaps of little concern to you. The fact that you can save one-half is the point of interest.

The goods are all of the highest quality of workmanship, and the charm of refined elegance, combined with durability, makes them particularly desirable.

To facilitate selection an entire centre section will be devoted to the sale of these goods:

95 LOUNGING PILLOWS
Values \$5.00 to \$9.00
At \$3.00 and \$4.50
Very Special offering.

40 TABLE COVERS
30 inches 36 inches
\$5.00 \$7.50
Values \$7.50 to \$15.00
Oval, oblong and round.

350 ROUND MATS
8 inches, 10 1/2 inches, 12 inches
25c 50c 75c
Values 35c to \$1.50

150 MATS AS FOLLOWS
15 inches, 20 inches, 25 inches
\$1.00 \$2.00 \$3.00
Values \$1.50 to \$6.00
Round, square and oblong.

40 TABLE COVERS
30 inches 36 inches
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Oval, oblong and round.

CHAUFFEURS' GLOVES OR MITTENS, lined with heavy wool linings: some worth up to \$3.50 a pair, special, at 98c

AUTO C A P S, 50 different styles, worth up to \$2.50, special, 49c

SPARK PLUGS, all sizes, worth up to \$2.50, special, 25c

FUR AUTOMOBILE COATS, made from Russian Mountain Goat, large collar, wind cuffs in 1 1/2 yds. value \$27.50, special, \$17.50

FUR CAPS OF HUDSON SEAL, made from fine selected skins, special, at \$1.75

Bloomingtondale, Lex. to Third Ave., 59th to 60th St.

FUND FOR WOMEN WHO RESIST TEMPTATION

Frenchman's Will, Probated Here, Leaves 150,000 Francs for Girls of Paris.

PROTECTION HIS OBJECT. Beneficiaries Must Be Not Over 35 and of Humble Means of Living.

The will of Marie Leon George Espenonier, who died in Paris, was filed here for probate yesterday. It shows there are no heirs at law and that he left a large estate to protect the girls and young women of Paris from the dangers surrounding them. The will creates a fund of 150,000 francs to be named for the decedent, which is to be distributed yearly or every two years.

The income from the fund is to be given to at least four and not more than ten women not over 35 years old, and the same beneficiaries may receive the income five times. The will directs that the money go to young girls or young women "with or without children, who are without any fortune or have very small means, who have been able among the dangers of life to preserve dignity and a good reputation and who have preferred their humble life to the easy life of the career for woman without being possibly absorbed by the temptations of the world."

The testator left 140,000 francs to Mme. Georgette Cornelli, "wife of Mr. Vincione, the upholsterer, to be invested for her oldest son, born before her marriage." He gave 110,000 francs to the wife of Count H. Valette, but says that "if she should not care for the legacy, or in case she couldn't take it, I ask her to accept and distribute the capital or income every year, at her option, among young women and young girls of righteous living. Best of all will she be able to judge."

The testator left 50,000 francs to Mme. Annette Bouillot, a milliner. He directed that no part of his estate should go to the State or to his wife and left that residuary estate to his brother. The petition accompanying the will stated that the testator's wife and brother had died before him, so it is likely the Government will take over that part of his estate not disposed of.

AFFIRM MRS. STEDMAN'S WILL.

Slater Who Contested It Gets Nothing From \$100,000 Estate.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed yesterday an order in the Surrogate's court admitting to probate the will of Mrs. Nina M. Stedman, widow of Ernest C. Stedman, and daughter of the late Dr. Marcy, a well known New York physician. Mrs. Stedman left her estate of over \$100,000 to Mrs. Elizabeth Stedman Johnson.

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